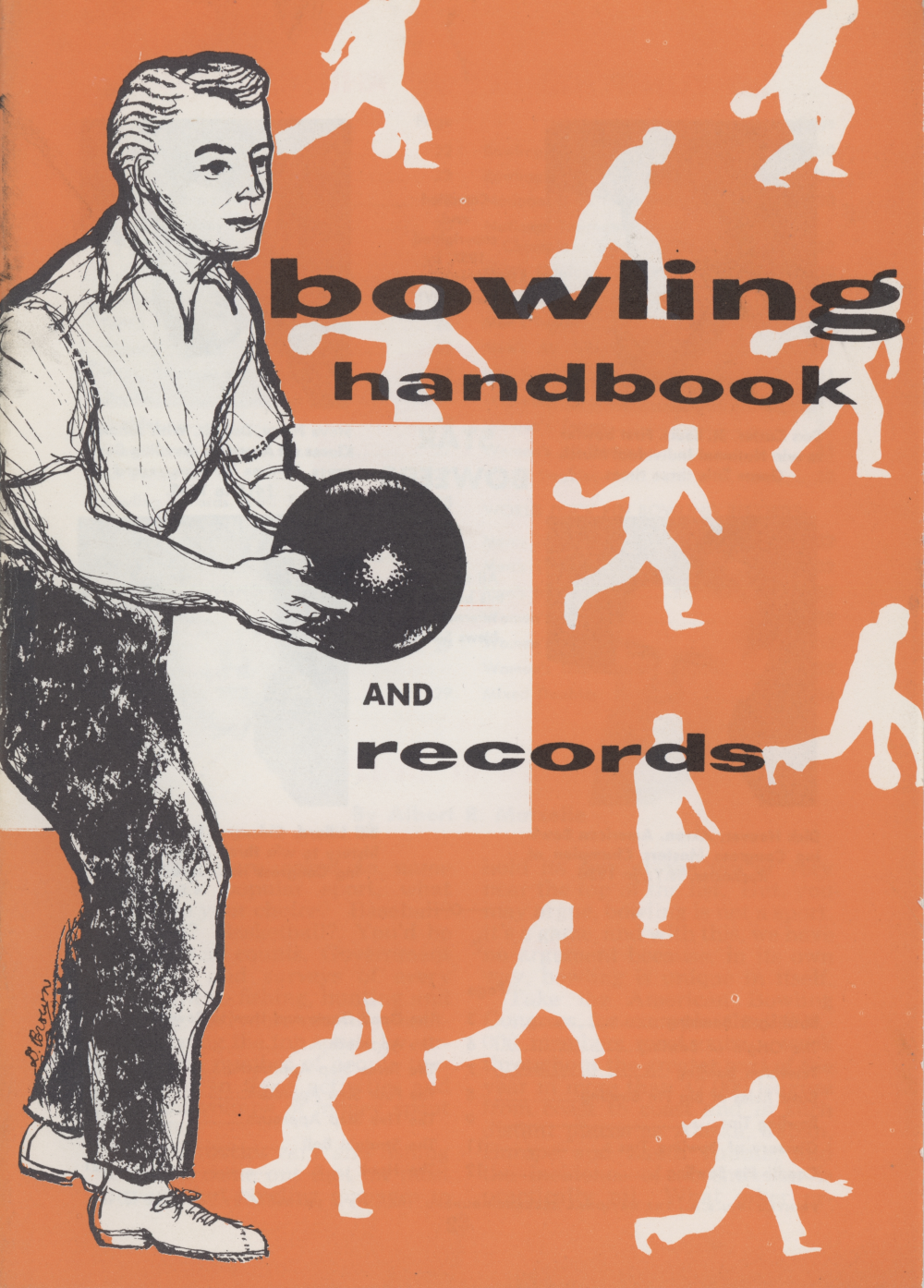

bowling handbook AND records

BOWLING HANDBOOK AND RECORDS

Don Carter, St. Louis. First bowler to win National Individual Match Game Title three times.

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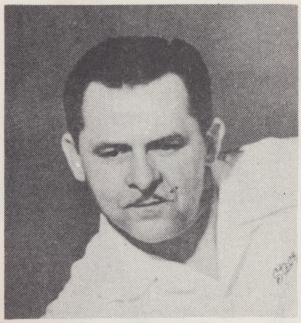
STAR BOWLERS

All photos in this booklet by International News Service



Steve Nagy, Detroit. With Johnny Klares set American Bowling Congress all-time doubles record of 1415 in 1952.

Dick Hoover, Akron. American Bowling Congress Masters Champion at Rochester, N.Y., in 1956

Bill Lillard, Chicago. First bowler in history to win three American Bowling Congress titles in one year.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Bowling is Booming	3	The Good Game and How to Bowl It	14
The Origin of Bowling	6	The Approach	16
Television Bowling	7	The Three Step Approach	17
Basic Rules of Big Pin Bowling	8	The Four Step Approach	18
Bowling Tips	9	The Five Step Approach	19
Glossary of Bowling Tips	11	The Straight Ball	20
Candle Pin Bowling	12	The Hook	21

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TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

	Page
The Curve	22
Picking Up Spares	23
The American Bowling Congress	25
ABC Champions Since 1947	25
All Events	25
Singles	26
Doubles	26
Teams	26
Women Bowlers	26
WIBC Champions Since 1947	27
Singles	27
Doubles	27
Five Woman Teams	27
All Events	27
Bowling Records, ABC Tournament	28
300 Games in ABC Championships	28
Gold Awards for 5 or More 300 Games	28
ALL TIME BOWLING RECORDS—	
All Americans	29
Hall of Fame	29
Record Averages for Consecutive Tournaments	29
Bowling Quiz	30
Bowling Quiz Answers	34
National Duck Pin Bowling Congress	30
National Tournament Champions Since 1947	30
Men's Singles	30
Men's Doubles	31
Men's Teams	31
Men's All Events	31
Women's Singles	31
Women's Doubles	31
Women's Teams	31
Women's All Events	31
Mixed Doubles	32
WORLD DUCK PIN BOWLING RECORDS—	
Men's Teams	32
Men's Doubles	32
Men's Individuals	32
Women's Teams	33
Women's Doubles	33
Women's Individuals	33
Mixed Doubles	34

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BOWLING IS BOOMING

By Albert R. Matzelle

If you were asked to name America's popular sport, what would be your choice? Baseball? Football? Basketball? You'd be wrong on all counts. Government statistics and surveys of every sort point to fishing, hunting and bowling, and more recently, boating as being the top sports by virtue of the number of people participating in those activities and the total volume of money spent on them.

The statistics vary and fishing seems to come out first on most surveys, but bowling manages to hold its own at the top or very near the top of the list. But, you may argue, bowling is not a sport, it's a game, and with this, we have no argument because, in its own way, bowling is unique in itself.

Take the American Bowling Congress, for example. Its 2,200,000 members meet once a week throughout the greater part of the year in more than 47,000 leagues from coast to coast and in such distant places as Alaska, Japan, Europe and Saudi Arabia, and the incidence of absenteeism is practically nil. What other or-

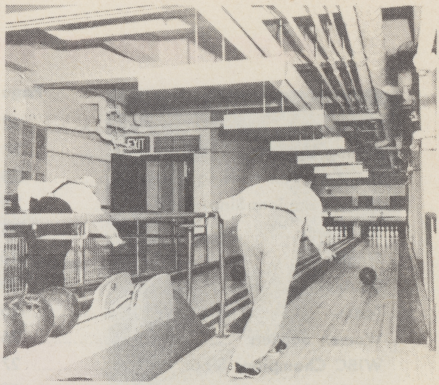
ganization can boast of such interest?

Still, it's not only a man's game because the women and the kids take it up with equal enthusiasm. The Woman's International Bowling Congress is a giant organization in itself with close to 800,000 women participating in some 26,000 leagues on the same basis as the men. And the American Junior Bowling Congress, rapidly gaining favor with educators and high school authorities across the country, adds another 100,000 participants.

Make no mistake about it, bowling is and has been a popular game for a good many years with a large segment of the population. But the amazing thing about it is that the game is undergoing a still more tremendous boom.

The most satisfying thing about it is that the very people who fifty years ago were leading crusades, pressuring their governing bodies into outlawing the game of tenpins, are the very ones today who are responsible for the great growth of the game. Whole families have taken up the sport and in bowling together, have lent a respectability to the game which would have been deemed an impossibility back in the dim, dark days when the game was identified with the more unsavory elements in any given community and the designation "bowling alley" was thought little more of than what its name implied.

How come this widespread popularity? Well, basically, the game itself has an almost universal appeal. Anyone, it is said, can bowl. Man or woman, old or young, even the physically handicapped form leagues. The blind,



Bowling alley in New York Lighthouse for the Blind.

even people confined to wheel chairs, find satisfaction in the competition.

However, no one can deny that the advent of bowling competition on television has been one of the chief factors in bringing the game to the attention of the great mass of the American public. It started about three years ago in Chicago with the appearance of "star" keglers bowling matches against each other. The idea spread like a prairie fire to different sections of the country where local shows took root. An enterprising Chicago promoter filmed a series of matches running 26 weeks and wound up with accounts in over 200 cities. And Chicago itself at one time had a total of 12 TV bowling shows appearing each and every week.

Millions of people today, who have never been in a bowling establishment, watch the bowling matches on TV with avid interest, and the local stations and the national networks, ever hungry for varied fare to serve its patrons, have seized upon this new sport with enthusiasm in the face of sagging interest in wrestling and fight programs.

Television, of course, could not do it by itself. In addition to the good solid core of league bowlers, the developments in bowling equipment and the evolution of the modern bowling establishment have given an added impetus to the bowling boom.

Foremost among the new development is the automatic pinsetting machine which came out several years ago to replace the somewhat undependable human pinsetter. Prior to this, the conscientious bowler, who desired to bowl a couple of practice games, stewed in his own frustration for want of needed help to set the pins for him. The bowling proprietor, with as much as a several hundred thousand dollar investment, found the whole operation dependent on the availability of a goodly supply of pinsetters. The vexing part of this problem was that as times got better and the labor supply tighter, the proprietor, with business knocking at the door, was forced to turn it away.

The marketing of the pinsetting machine at one stroke eliminated all these problems and opened up a whole new field of promotion for the proprietor who found he could now open up his lanes to the public at any hour of the day or night. And the bowler, knowing he could be accommodated, flocked to the bowling establishments in ever-increasing numbers.

This factor led additional investment capital into the bowling business with the result that new establishments have been springing up in all sections of the country while, at the same time, older ones have been undergoing complete modernization programs.

Many of the new bowling emporiums are luxurious, to say the least. Plush carpeting, nurseries with a trained nurse in attendance, showers and locker rooms, gleaming restaurant facilities are more the rule than the exception. Some have archery and golf ranges. Most offer ample parking facilities, and at least one has a projection room where bowlers can learn via film how to improve their bowling.

All in all, so far as bowling is concerned, the picture is very rosy.

Probably the happiest group is that comprised of the so-called "star" bowlers. Forced in the past to play the poor brother act to his more fortunate brethren in the better-paying sports like baseball, football and golf, the star kegler could do little more than collect some "side" money off of his chosen sport. Now, however, things are looking up. Television pays lucrative prizes and there is an increased demand for his services in exhibitions and instruction.

But, to get back to the everyday kegler and the reasons for the boom in bowling, he probably holds the explanation himself. After all, the bowlers of America represent a pretty fair cross section of the entire population. This is an era characterized by "do it yourself." The little lady and the lord of the house are never so happy than when they are puttering around with rake and hoe, hammer and saw, and sewing machine. Similarly, the same trend seems to be taking over with their sports.

All you need do is take a trip to your nearest bowling establishment to check this observation. You'll find men, women and children winging a bowling ball down a 60-foot stretch at ten maple pins with an enthusiasm which is downright contagious.

THE ORIGIN OF BOWLING

By Tony Galli

The ninepin game, which is most closely related to the modern game of tenpins, was a favorite sport of the Dutch and a form which they first introduced to America in the 17th century. First actual mention of the bowling-at-pins game was made by Washington Irving in "Rip Van Winkle," about 1818. Bowling was first conducted on ground that is now the heart of New York City's financial district, a place still known as Bowling Green.

Bowling at pins spread from New York through New England and south to Washington about 1835. Gambling elements soon infiltrated the game and conditions became so bad that New Englanders legislated against "bowling at 9 pins."

Another pin was added, however, circumventing the laws against the ninepin form of the game. This changed the setup from a diamond shape to a triangular shape and the men who loved bowling as a sport created an organization, the American Bowling Congress, to supervise the tenpin bowling game.

Women were inspired to take up the sport when Mrs. Floretta McCutcheon, in 1927, astounded the bowling world by defeating the outstanding male bowler of the time, Jimmy Smith, in a three-game match.

Today bowling is a million dollar business. Its tremendous appeal is evidenced by the tournament sponsored annually by the ABC. So many stars compete in this "world series" of tenpins that it takes two months to accommodate all the competitors.

Bowling is America's largest participant sport, boasting close to 20 million devotees. It is also one of the world's most ancient pastimes and much of its origin is steeped in mystery.

The game can be traced back to the Middle Ages, that period beginning roughly with the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476 and ending with the discovery of America in 1492. But some take it as far back as the days of the Egyptian Pharaohs and one archaeological find proved that a game similar to bowling was played in 5,200 B.C.

We know definitely that a game played with a ball and pins was played in Germany nearly seven centuries ago.

According to one historian, bowling had its beginning as a religious ceremony rather than as a sport.

All early-day Germans carried a club or pin which they called a "kegel." It was a general-all-around implement and anyone who used it for any purpose was a "kegler," a name synonomous today with bowler.

The clerics called upon the German and his kegel to prove he was leading an honorable life. The old cathedrals had cloisters with long runways down which the parishioner was required to roll a round stone at his kegel. A hit meant he was leading a chaste life. A miss required more faithful attendance at church.

The practice was abandoned about the fifth century but the clerics, in their leisure, would place their own kegels in a group and roll a pebble. The one knocking over the most kegels was the winner.

The game soon extended beyond the churches, specially shaped pins were developed and wooden balls succeeded pebbles. Definite rules were drawn up but they varied so that by 1300 from three to 17 pins were being used in certain parts of Germany.

It's interesting to note that Martin Luther was an enthusiastic bowler. He was convinced that nine pins made an ideal game and Germans soon adopted the standard.

Bowling spread into the lowlands of Europe and into Austria through the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, but there is little evidence of enthusiastic adoption by England, Scotland, Ireland, France or Italy.

In fact, bowling was said to be forbidden in England by Edward III, Richard II and others because it was thought to be too harmless a sport and provided no training for war. Henry VIII also forbade bowling but was said to have had an elaborate alley of his own.

• • •

TELEVISION BOWLING

Thanks to television, bowling is soaring to new heights. The first TV bowling shows of any consequence was beamed across part of the nation out of New York in 1948. It presented singles matches between outstanding Eastern stars.

The bowling shows today are costly, larger-scale productions that smack of Hollywood. The "Championship Bowling" series, for example, cost producer Pete DeMet close to $400,000 and required the combined skills of 25 expert technicians. Some 200 cities are viewing the filmed series of matches between the nation's leading stars.

There are dozens of shows, filmed as is the championship series and live, like the "National Bowling Champions" production which more than 40 affiliated NBC-TV stations carry from coast to coast.

Until TV, bowling was a notoriously poor pay-off sport. The best in the business could not make enough out of the game to sustain himself without taking on a full-time job. Today they make between $10,000 and $25,000 a year from TV alone.

TV bowling is making whole families conscious of the sport and is arousing a curiosity that leads them to bowling establishments. One bowling proprietor in the Midwest recently reported his business zoomed 35 per cent since the start of a TV bowling program in the area.

BASIC RULES OF BIG PIN BOWLING

The most popular distance between two points in America today is that between the foul line and the No. 1 pin in any bowling alley. One reason is the simplicity of the rules of bowling.

A regulation alley must be constructed of wood, must be 62 feet $10\frac{1}{8}$ inches from the foul line to the edge of the pit and 60 feet from foul line to the center of the No. 1 pin. The alley must not be less than 41 inches nor more than 42 wide, with a gutter on each side of between nine and nine and one-half inches wide. The foul line measures not less than three-eighths of an inch and not more than an inch wide and the runway behind the foul line must not be less than 15 feet long.

The bowling pin is to be made of maple and weigh between three and three-and-a-half pounds. Height is 15 inches. Widest part is four and forty-nine sixty-fourth inches in diameter and the base is two and a quarter inches.

The ball must not be more than 8.59 inches in diameter or 27 inches in circumference, shall not weigh less than ten nor more than 16 pounds and may have two or three finger holes.

How to Keep Score

Ten frames make up a game and a perfect score is 300. The bowler is permitted two balls in each frame except when he makes a strike or knocks down all ten pins with the first ball of a frame.

When a strike is made, an ☒ is marked down in the upper right hand corner of the box for that particular frame on the score sheet. A spare means the player has knocked down all the pins with two balls and is indicated on the score sheet by a diagonal mark ⧵.

After scoring a strike, the bowler is credited with ten pins plus all the pins he gets with his next two balls. With a spare, he gets only ten pins plus the pins bowled down with the next ball in the following frame. The bowler is credited with as many pins as he knocks down when neither a strike nor spare are made.

If a bowler thus makes a strike in the first frame and another in the second, no score is posted until he makes his third delivery. If that too is a strike, he is credited with 30 in the first frame.

A STRIKE	STRIKE	STRIKE	SPARE	MISSED SPARE		A SPLIT	MISS	MISS	STRIKE
☒	☒	☒	⧵	–	–	0	–	–	X X 9
30	57	77	93	99	108	117	125	134	163

SIX PINS ON FIRST BALL IN FOURTH FRAME

SIX ON BOTH ROLLS

NINE ON THE SPLIT

29 PINS ON LAST FRAME

If his first ball in the fourth frame knocks down seven pins, he is credited with 27 in the second frame. Simple addition means a 57 is recorded in the box for the second frame. If the bowler knocks down the three remaining pins in the fourth frame for a spare, he totals 20 pins in the third frame for a three-frame total of 77.

A spare was recorded in the fourth frame so no score is posted until the first ball in the fifth frame has been rolled. If six pins are knocked down by the next ball, 16 pins are scored to give the bowler 93 for four frames.

A bowler may miss the four remaining pins with his second ball in the fifth frame. He thus will be credited with six pins for a total of 99. The missed spare is indicated by a horizontal mark ⊟.

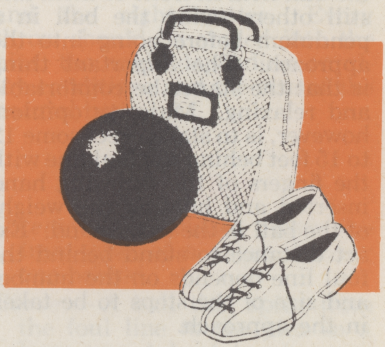
The bowler gets nine in the sixth frame on another missed spare and a split for another nine and a seven-frame total of 117. A split is indicated by a small circle ⓪.

A bowler gets an extra ball should he manage a spare in the tenth frame. Two extra balls are allowed with a strike in the tenth. With a strike he is credited with ten for his strike, ten for the strike scored on his first extra ball and nine on his last ball for tenth-frame total of 29 and a final score of 163.

• • •

BOWLING TIPS

1. *Wear correct bowling shoes.* Since a right-handed bowler slides to the foul line on his left foot, the sole of the left shoe is made of leather and the right shoe of rubber. The rubber enables the bowler to go into the approach without slipping. Rubber soles on both shoes can cause injury if they stick and with all-leather soles, a bowler may fall, will have trouble staying behind the foul line, and will rarely be in the same place each time he releases the ball.



Wear correct bowling shoes. Choose the correct ball.

2. *Choose the correct ball.* If the holes in the ball are too small, you may have trouble releasing it. If too large, you will be inclined to drop the ball too soon. To determine the perfect span, place your thumb in one hole and lay your hand across the ball. The knuckle of your middle finger should be over the finger hole, a half inch from the inside edge for the best grip. You can use a ball with either two or three holes just so it feels comfortable.

Assume the correct position.

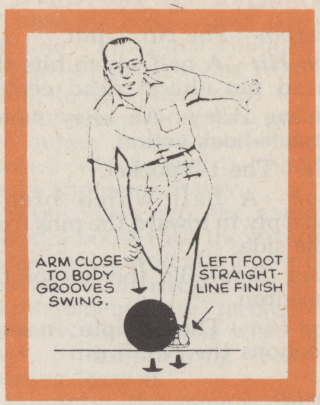
3. *Assume the most natural stance.* Some bowlers stand erect, others in a stooped position with the ball held in front of them and still others swing the ball in a pendulum before going into the approach. The important thing is that the stance be comfortable and relaxing. Majority opinion, however, is to stand erect some 12 to 15 feet behind the foul line with the fingers of the throwing hand inserted and holding the weight of the ball in the other hand. Exact distance to stand behind the foul line depends on the number and size of the steps to be taken in the approach.

4. *Don't approach the foul line too quickly.* When you rush up to the line you will find it more difficult to keep your balance and get off a good shot. An added danger is crossing the foul line. A bowler who approaches the foul line clumsily and delivers off balance should practice the approach without a ball. On the last step he should bend to the alley with both shoulders parallel, his weight balanced on the left foot and the right toe held back to serve as a brake. Number of steps in the approach is a matter of choice. A right-handed bowler with a four-stride approach strides into the first step on his right foot, pushing the ball away from his body and his left hand still supporting it. As the second step is taken, the left hand is withdrawn and the ball falls into the downswing. With the third step, the ball swings naturally into the backswing and reaches the top of the backswing as the step is completed. As the bowler goes into the fourth step and the slide to the foul line on his left foot, the ball comes forward without pulling or dragging and is released as the hand reaches out over the alley.

5. *Don't drop the ball at the foul line.* The ball should be released with the hand above a spot about a foot past the line. Position of the hand at the release is most important. It should not be on top of the ball but behind the ball or a bit to the right. At the moment of actual release, remember that your hand should be in the position of reaching to shake hands.

6. *To maintain control.* Don't skid the ball with too much speed. Deliver a rolling ball by bending down to the alley, placing it on the alley bed and giving it a turn by means of the follow-through. Do NOT loft or heave the ball. Don't deliver with your thumb behind the ball, don't twist your wrist as it is being delivered and don't withdraw your fingers before the thumb.

7. *Don't try to hook a ball before learning to throw a straight one.* Most best bowlers roll hooks. If it comes naturally, try to control it. The secret of the hook is the follow through. To roll one, a bowler should reach out with the ball as if he wanted to keep his fingers in the ball as long as possible, then lift his arm in the direction he wants the ball to go as it leaves his hand. While the hook curves into the pins from right to left, the backup or fade veers away to the right as it approaches the pins. The ball will be inclined to fade if the bowler withdraws his fingers before his thumb by an unnatural position of the hand.



Control that hook.

8. *Standardize your actions.* If you approach in the same manner at the same speed and release the ball in the same manner each time, you can expect to start improving your game. Don't change your delivery after every low score. Some bowlers look at the pins when delivering the ball but more use the spot system. That is, they choose a spot on the front part of the alley, usually about 15 feet from the foul line and attempt to roll the ball over that position, the argument being that it is easier to hit a spot 15 feet away than one 60 feet away.

The normal point for a righthander to deliver a ball at a full set of pins is from a spot midway between the middle of the alley and the right gutter. Every throw should be angled into the pins, the angle depending on alley conditions and the size of the natural hook.

• • •

GLOSSARY OF BOWLING TERMS

Anchor—Last man in the team lineup.

Apple — Another name for the ball.

Baby Split—The 2-7 or the 3-10 splits.

Backup—A ball which falls away to the right approaching the pins.

Brooklyn—Ball striking to the left of the headpin.

Bucket—The 2-4-5-8 for the righthander or the 3-5-6-9 for the left.

Cherry—Knocking down the front pins of a spare, leaving one behind.

Curve — A ball that spins from the foul line to the pins in a large arc. A hook breaks more sharply.

Double—Two strikes in succession.

Dutch 200—A 200 game made by alternate strikes and spares.

Grave Yards—Tough alleys.

Gutter Ball—A ball which goes into the gutter.

Glossary of terms—continued

Headpin—The No. 1 pin.

High Hit—A ball which hits the head pin almost dead center.

Holding Alley—An alley which resists hook action.

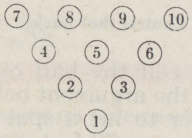
Hole—The 1-3 pocket.

Hook—A ball which breaks sharply in toward the pins from the side.

Jersey Side—To the left of the headpin.

King Pin—The headpin; in some sections the No. 5 pin.

Lineup—



Mother-in-law—The No. 7 pin.

Pocket—The 1-3 "hole" for right-handers; the 1-2 for lefthanders.

Short Pin—A pin which rolls on the alley and fails to hit a standing pin.

Sleeper—Hidden pin.

Spare — All pins knocked down on two balls.

Split—Combinations of pins left standing after the first delivery in a frame with a pin down immediately ahead of or behind them.

Spot—A place on the alley at which a bowler is aiming.

Strike—All pins knocked down on first ball.

Turkey—Three strikes in a row.

Woolworth—The 5-10 split.

• • •

CANDLE PIN BOWLING

Candle pin bowling—which devotees insist is the most expert game to play—will mark the 70th year of its existence in 1958.

The game, which finds its greatest appeal among women, came into being in Worcester, Mass. The game was invented by Joshua P. White, an alley operator, and John J. Monsey, his manager, who was a power in bowling circles back in the 1860's and 70's.

The name of the game originated from the shape of the pin contrived. The first pins were tall and slim and from the bowlers vantage point, they appeared as candles on a cake. So, they were first called candles in jest. Consequently, the name stuck and it became the official designation.

In the early days, candle pin alleys were gutterless and balls were fashioned of wood. The first balls were three inches in diameter and the pin about an inch and a half in diameter. They were set on twelve inch spots, as now, and there were instances when the small ball coursed a path through the wood triangle without hitting anything.

Gradually, the balls became larger as did the pins. The balls, often warped by weather, were changed from wood to rubber. Gutters were added to the lanes and pits deepened.

From Worcester, the game spread to all areas of northern New England and for a period, the game vied for popularity with duck pins for territorial popularity. However, some 20 years later, the candle pin was "king" in Massachusetts, Maine, and Vermont.

To be sure, the candle pin de-

votee insists his game is the most expert to play. Unlike any of the other games, in candles the fallen pin remaining on the pin-deck is always in play. The player—to become proficient — must learn the basic shots and then must learn to play the deadwood so that there are two facets to master.

Because of the small ball and pins, scoring is low. A top bowler averages about 110. The great majority of players set a 100 average as their goal. The record single is 207 and the record for ten strings is 1284.

Today, there are some 600 lanes with about 1,500,000 men and women bowling weekly in league play. Sixty per cent of all business comes from the distaff side. The game's popularity, in that segment, stems from the small, light weight ball, 4½" in circumference and two pounds two ounces to two pounds seven ounces, which can be handled easily and comfortably.

Seven years ago, the game received a boost with the invention of the first automatic pin-setting machine. Currently, most of the establishments are mechanized, so much so, that the word "pin-boy" is disappearing from the bowling lexicon.

Presently, the game is growing with a number of new lanes and establishments having been constructed.

Lee Jouglard, "bowler supreme," points to his 775 score for three games in the individual event at the American Bowling Congress Tournament in St. Paul.

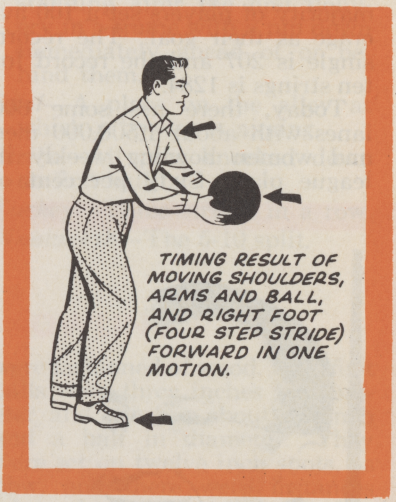
THE GOOD GAME AND HOW TO BOWL IT

(Lee Jouglard, of Detroit, is the all-time high American Bowling Congress Tournament bowler. He scored 775 for three games in the individual event at the 1951 tournament in St. Paul, Minn. In this article, Lee tells you—the reader—the keys to his success as well as how other bowlers across the country can improve their game.)

If one sentence can sum up a good bowler, I'd say he's one who can lose as well as he can win. This is easy to overlook, but crucial to the bowling performance. You simply can't perform if angry or disturbed.

And it's no accident that the professional bowling teams look for this good temperament in a prospective player. With temperament and some natural ability as a start, a good bowler should work on the following points to improve his game:

1. There is absolutely no substitute for practice. The greatest natural ability will get you nowhere without this.
2. Develop rhythm and timing in your approach. The key to this is naturalness and what is more natural than a normal walk? Use this with a slight acceleration in the approach.
3. Develop a natural release. Don't try to overturn the ball or put too much emphasis on twist.
4. Always lift the ball over the foul line with a good smooth follow through. At first exaggerate the follow through until it becomes habit.
5. Speed on the ball isn't essential. The best results are obtained by a medium speed that will get maximum traction and impart more strike power to the pins.
6. Concentrate on the target.
7. Relax. If the tension is overwhelming, take a deep breath and go at the precise moment that you exhale.
8. Observe the rules of etiquette. This helps cut tension, gives you a better perspective and creates better relations with other bowlers.



Develop rhythm, and timing in your approach.

Even nuns have found bowling to be an interesting game.

Bowling has become one of the largest indoor participant sports. It has expanded to the point where good bowlers can earn a living at it, and this is something for the handicap bowler to shoot for.

But more than a professional sport, bowling is the families' recreation. Even Grandad and Grandma can participate in this clean, healthful recreation. It certainly adds to the trend of families sticking together through work and play.

This, plus the fact that it's one game you can never master, makes it the overwhelmingly popular game that it is.

And if you're just starting the game and playing on a once-a-week basis, here are some additional tips on the good game.

First, and foremost, don't plan on becoming a top bowler on an occasional evening's recreation. It requires much more practice than that, so relax and enjoy the game. Resign yourself to the fact that only so much can be done. This will afford you the maximum pleasure.

Don't try any fancy grips or pitches and don't pattern yourself after anyone. Be an individual and do what comes naturally. You'll be more fun to bowl with and you'll be amazed at the increase in your score.

How Lee Did It

I casually began bowling on my twentieth birthday a few years before World War II. A friend asked me to join him in a game at my hometown in Oxnard, California. My start was anything but spectacular but I had a 99 at the finish and I liked the sport better than any I'd participated in up to that time.

Mrs. Bina Sutton,81, a great grandmother who has been bowling for 10 years. She records an average of 116.

That was quite a lot. I was an all-around athlete in high school and naturally blessed with good timing and coordination. Before taking to the bowling lanes, I'd been one of the better horseshoe players on the West Coast. From horseshoes I picked up a natural three-step delivery.

Because of my natural step, learned pitching horseshoes, I had no trouble making the transition to bowling. Matter of fact, I'm still one of the few professional bowlers who uses the three-step delivery.

My climb from obscurity to bowling prominence can be summed up in four phrases: 1. Constant practice, 2. Good temperament, 3. Some natural ability, 4. Will to win.

The practice came foremost. With the help of Bob Hainey, a bowling establishment proprietor in Oxnard, I had raised my score to 180 after five months of work.

Every spare minute off my regular job in a printing shop was spent on the bowling lanes. I didn't get much instruction but simply practiced a few fundamentals. For a time I bowled with a professional team in California. Then came the service.

While with the Armed Forces I bowled every opportunity and usually against the best in the South and West.

After the war I went back to California. There I was advised that if I were to take the game seriously I should go to the Midwest where teams and talent were the best.

In 1948 I joined the Ira Wilson Dairy Team in Detroit. By then I was averaging 210 a game. Then I got my biggest opportunity—to join the Strohs Beer Team in Detroit.

I was anchor man on that team for eight years. We held the league title for six years and won the National Match team three years.

After 16 years of bowling, I'm doing exhibitions and promotion work for American Machine and Foundry Company.

I don't believe that any factors in addition to practice have been as important to success in the long run than concentration, temperament and attitude. A good ball isn't all that's needed to turn in a good game.

To Bowl Well

In bucking down to the game in earnest, there are five things which have to be mastered: 1. The approach, 2. The straight ball, 3. The hook, 4. The angle, 5. How to pick up spares.

Some of these we have gone over before briefly. Now in detail I'll try to amplify these factors to a point where the good game will be a matter of following instructions.

The Approach

I have said before to do what comes naturally on the approach. Usually the four or five step approach is most preferable and we'll work on that assumption.

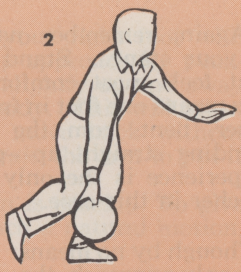
It's certainly an instinct to keep the wrist and elbow locked when swinging the ball, but this is thrown off at times when the bowler tries to twist or turn the ball. Whatever the cause, DON'T DO IT. Keep the elbow locked, in close to your side and hold the wrist firm.

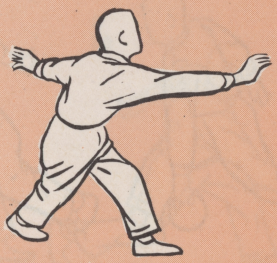
Keep in mind that the energy you wish to transmit to the ball comes from the shoulder and bicep muscles along with the wrist and forearm.

THE THREE STEP APPROACH

To keep your shooting consistent, always start each shot from the same position. If necessary mark your foot tracks for a time.

At the starting position you should be balanced on both feet, shoulders squared and facing the pins. The ball should be lifted in both hands (assuming you're right handed), then balanced in the left hand. The right hand is resting comfortably in the proper grip.



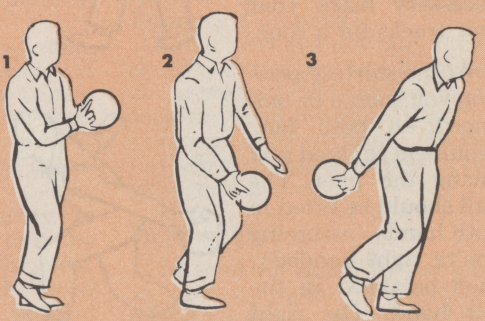


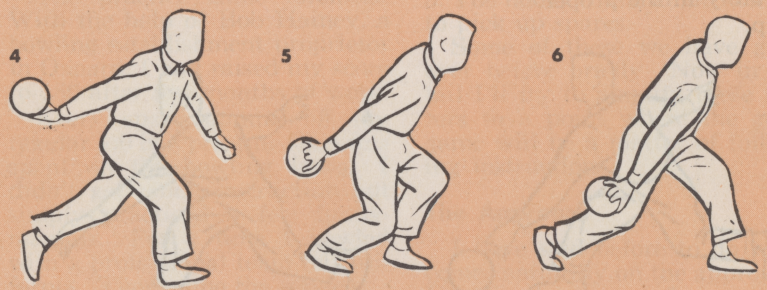
Again, remember naturalness in your stance. Stand the way that feels most comfortable. If this means one foot in front of the other, bent from the waist or standing straight up—go ahead. Experience is the only accurate teacher in this case.

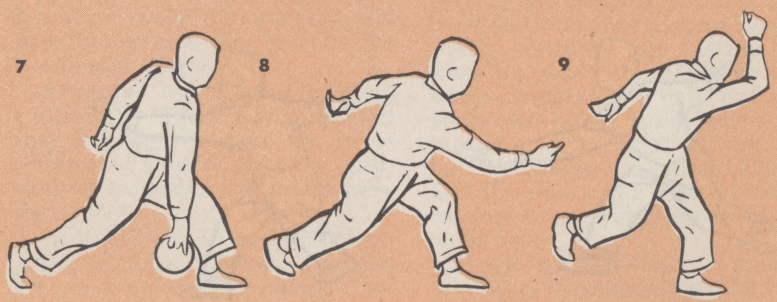
To select a starting position for the four step approach use either the 12 or 15 foot marker, generally recognizable as a row of dots. After a few shots from this general area you'll know just where to stand.

Though by no means the only approach, the four or five step approach is probably the best to learn, though at times the three step is simpler to begin with.

THE FOUR STEP APPROACH





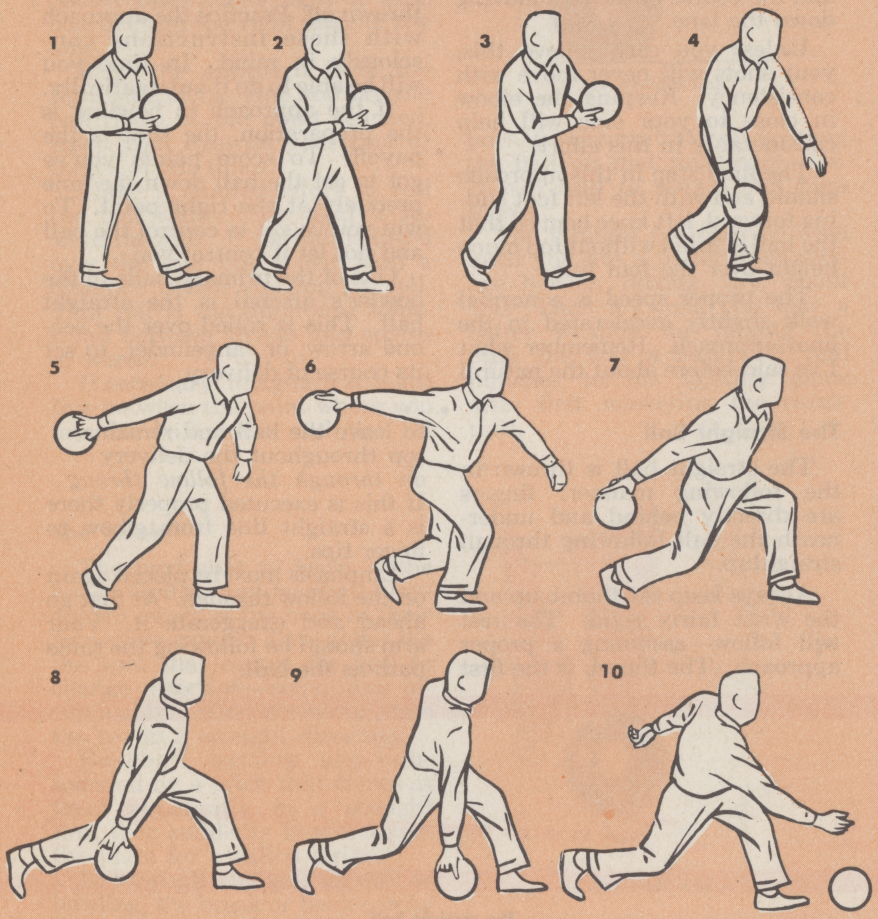


One very important thing to remember from the outset: begin moving the ball with your first step toward the pins on the four step delivery. (On the five step delivery it is possible to carry the ball the first step.) This is essential to coordinate arm and leg movements.

Start on your right foot with the four step approach by pushing the ball slightly up and away from your body. This will allow the ball to move back without having to strain the arm to put it there.

This again is crucial. To give your approach a natural motion,

THE FIVE STEP APPROACH



the ball must move back of its own weight and your forward motion—not by a forced back swing.

After your third step the ball should have moved back to about halfway shoulder height. This is as high as it should go under normal conditions.

What you are striving to attain in the approach is a straight line between the arc of your swing and the course of the ball moving down the lane.

Unless you can achieve this, your shots will never move with consistency. Keeping the elbow in close to your side will help considerably in this effort.

The final step in this approach should end with the left foot sliding forward, left knee bent so that the ball is lifted without too much height over the foul line.

The proper speed is a normal walk slightly accelerated in the final approach. Remember what I've said before about the natural release and follow through. Try to keep your shoulders parallel to the floor.

With attention to these details and practice, you will have mastered the first—and most essential step—the approach. Remember, *everything comes from this maneuver.*

Beginning with your initial selection of position until the follow through, there are countless places that your shot can be thrown off. Practice the approach with these instructions consciously in mind. In time you will be able to do it automatically.

If the approach in bowling is the preparation, the shot is the payoff. To score points you've got to get the ball down the lane precisely at the right point. To win you've got to control the ball and not let it control you.

One of the primary balls in the bowler's arsenal is the straight ball. This is rolled over the second arrow, or rangefinder, to set its course of delivery.

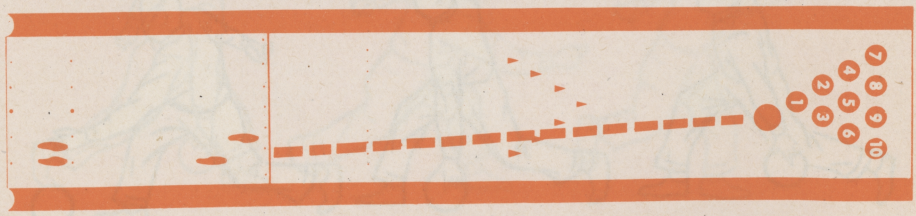
• • •

The Straight Ball

The straight ball is thrown in the following manner: fingers are directly behind and underneath the ball following through straightup.

Always keep the thumb up and the wrist fairly rigid. The rest will follow—assuming a proper approach. The thumb is the first to leave the ball and remains top throughout the delivery on *through the follow throug*. If this is executed properly there is a straight line from elbow to finger tips.

Emphasis must be placed again on the follow through. At first go ahead and exaggerate it. Your arm should be following the same path as the ball.



The straight ball.

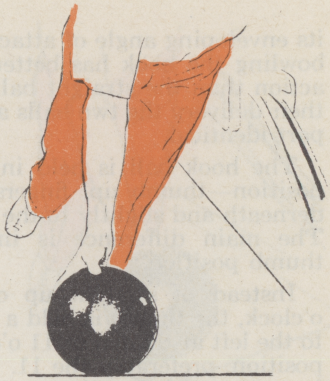
You may have seen bowlers who don't continue their follow through in a straight line. I don't advise this too strongly. Whatever you do, don't stop the follow through at waist level. Keep it moving up in its natural arc.

To make strikes with the straight ball it should be placed in the pocket between the one and three pins. To roll it in this pocket start about eight or nine boards from the right edge of the lane.

Start the approach from the right side of the lane and lay the ball down at the point selected. Keep your eyes on your spot or target at all times.

Make a studied effort to roll the ball rather than skid it toward the pins. If the ball is lifted over the foul line it will skid a distance before starting its roll. This roll is the difference sometimes between strikes and spares or worse.

If necessary, imagine a straight line between the point where you lay the ball down and the 1-3 pocket. Concentrate on keeping the ball on that imaginary line. It will lead to strikes and high scores.



The straight ball.

The straight ball can be used until you are a better-than-average bowler, hitting, say, about 180. Then it's time you take a better weapon for mixing the pins, the way a boxer will add punches to his fighting game after first mastering the essentials.

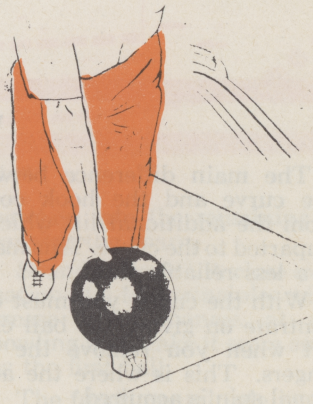
• • •

The Hook

The next shot to learn is the hook. Golfers and baseball players are aware of the hook in their respective games. To a golfer it's the spin that causes the ball to change direction—sometimes inexplicably—after traveling from the tee in a straight direction.

Baseball batters are confounded by a pitch that comes at them apparently in a straight line, then suddenly breaks across the plate for a called strike.

In baseball and golf as well as bowling, the break or hook can be the athlete's friend, but only if properly controlled. In all instances the hook is a deadly weapon for the pins because of



The hook ball.

its enveloping angle of attack. In bowling the hook has better pin action than the straight ball. In their delivery the two balls are in part identical.

The hook ball is held in a V position—thumb up, fingers underneath and slightly to the side. The main difference is in the thumb position.

Instead of straight up or 12 o'clock, the thumb is held a little to the left at the ten or 11 o'clock position, preferably the 11. This is recommended as the most simple method of effecting the hook.

Again, *there is very little wrist action involved.* The spin is caused by removing the thumb first from the ball. The fingers give the ball a counterclockwise lift when they leave the ball. This results in a spin that causes the break toward the end of the lane.

Remember, the wrist has little part in the spin. It's the delayed release of the fingers that plays the trick. Arm swing and follow through for the hook are the same as with the straight shot.

There is another difference with the hook ball in its course or angle of travel. Start your hook from approximately the 10 or 11 board and try to parallel that board for 20 to 25 feet. If delivered correctly the ball will break into the 1-3 pocket. Result: strike.

The chief advantage of the hook over the curve is its simpler angular direction. The wide "belly" of the curve makes it more trouble to aim and control. The hook is also more dependable if you bowl on more than one lane.

It is my opinion that the hook is preferable to the curve inasmuch as the angle is simpler to achieve and maintain. My advice to all bowlers is to develop your hook and use it under all conditions.

The hook ball.

The main difference between the curve and the hook comes from the additional lift which is imparted to the curve. This makes it a less reliable shot.

With the curve, you must concentrate on giving the ball extra lift when you remove the two fingers. This is where the additional spin is acquired.

The hook and the straight ball should be "spotted" rather than aimed directly at the pins, although some may prefer it the other way around.

I advise the spotting method of aiming. This can be compared with firing a mortar which has to be aimed indirectly and "zeroed in."

When firing the mortar one must adjust to an aiming point instead of the target proper. The path of a hook must likewise be aligned with an aiming point or, as it is called in bowling, a spot.

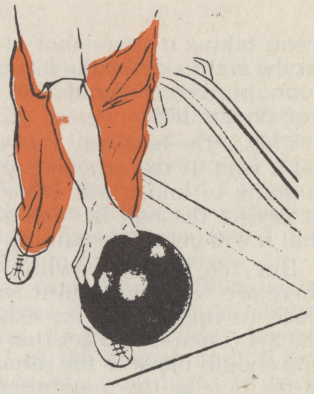
To start the ball, stand about 15 boards in from the right side of the lane or with your right shoulder in line with your board or spot. Then aim at your spot which should be either the 10 or 11 board.

Like mortar fire, before you come in on the target—in this case the 1-3 pocket—you've got to adjust your fire. According to the "belly" or size of the hook, you may have to move further to the left or change your spot more to the right.

No hard and fast rule will do here. This has to be adjusted to suit your individual hook which will have characteristics of its own.

These shots, executed properly and combined with a perfect approach will deliver the bowling equivalent of "on target"—a strike.

This is fine, but common sense and a look at the number of 300 games that have been bowled,

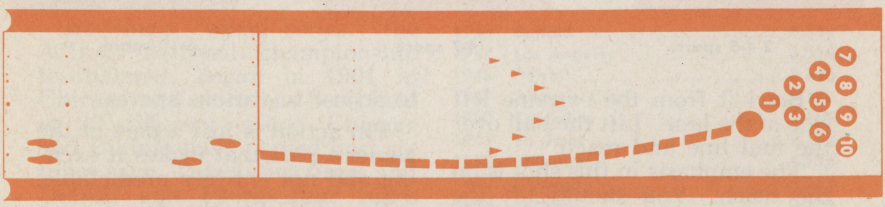


The curve ball.

will show that every pitch isn't going to be a strike. Perhaps far from it.

With this in mind it becomes equally important to pick up the aftermath of a misplaced strike and get valuable spares.

Collecting these spares with the second ball after the strike has failed is the difference between average and championship bowling.



The curve ball.

Picking Up Spares

First thing to remember in spare shooting is this: there are very few leaves that can't be taken care of with an accurately placed second ball.

Since there are only a few pins left standing, the bowler must be very careful to place his shot in such a manner that the pins, or pin, that you hit will be dispatched into the remaining pins causing the spare.

Sound difficult? A close examination of a few principles will increase your chances at spare bowling and make it seem as easy as the first ball.

The fundamental rule in spare shooting is to stand on the opposite side of the lane from where the pins are standing. This would

mean taking a spare shot at pins on the right side of the lane from your position behind the foul line on the left.

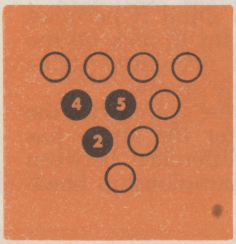
This is the best way for you to get a shot at the crucial pin that is going to knock out other pins or deflect the ball in such a way that it will get the remaining pins.

But like every bowling rule, there are very important exceptions to this. Take for example the 2-4-5 spare. To get this spare you should move to the same side of the lane as the remaining pins and aim for the right side of the 2 pin.

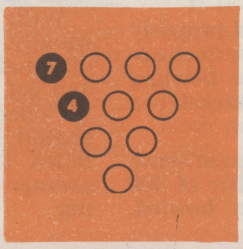
You have to consider the angle of your hook. In this example the hook would be too great if you rolled it from the opposite side. From the same side your chances for the spare are increased.

For your spare on the left side of the lane, stand just right of center and let your ball hook into the pins. If it's a 4-7 spare, for instance, let your ball hook on either the right or left side of the 4 pin.

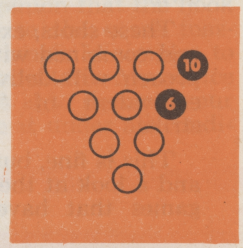
Another spare worth mentioning because it gives bowlers undue difficulty, is the 10 pin or 6-10 spare. Get it in your mind that this is an easy spare and then treat it as such.



2-4-5 spare.



4-7 spare.



6-10 spare.

Bowl it from the extreme left side of the lane. Lift the ball over the foul line and reach.

The emphasis in this shot is on the reach. You should lift the ball over the foul line just a little further for pins on the extreme side of the lane, than for those standing in the middle.

One last thing to remind yourself about spares. Pin action will vary with every set put on the lanes. The most carefully aimed and planned ball can leave a "cherry" if the pins fail to go where you think they will. There is no way to get around this, though better bowlers have learned through experience how to adjust to various spares.

Pin action is just a part of the game; a part that makes it exciting and not entirely predictable.

So much for the five factors which must be mastered. Before you start your practice sessions, review once again the eight points which I listed at the start of this instruction. They are guideposts to the good game.

Work hard at bowling, but remember: no matter how much you practice, your game isn't going to be perfect. So *relax*, give it your best and enjoy it the most. That's the ultimate in this sport.

THE AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS

Prior to the turn of the century, bowling alleys were frequented by gamblers and other disreputable characters. Individuals and whole teams often permitted themselves to be beaten in match games rather than be beaten physically by rowdies on leaving the alleys.

Leading sports and business figures, after numerous conferences, decided that a game which provided such enjoyment should be saved and undertook to clean up the sport despite the opposition on the part of hoodlums and unscrupulous proprietors.

The result was the American Bowling Congress, born of a meeting in Beethoven Hall, New York, on September 9, 1895.

Pioneers of the A.B.C. went to work immediately, standardizing the rules for the tenpin game and riding herd on the alley proprietors in the interests of conducting the sport in a wholesome atmosphere.

Bowling's "world series," the A. B. C. national championship tournament, began in 1901 in Chicago and since has been held in 23 different cities. Chicago and Buffalo have played host six times each, Toledo five times and Detroit and Peoria four times apiece.

The tourney debuted with 41 five-man teams, 72 two-man teams and 115 individuals vying for total prize money of $1,592. Fifty-two years later, at the golden jubilee tourney (postponed during World War II) in Chicago, records were set in every category as 43,000 bowlers competed for $573,860 in prize money.

They came from 1,298 cities in 44 states—8,180 five-man combinations, 14,862 doubles teams, 29,817 in the singles and 23,886 in all-events, new highs in each division. The tourney ran 93 days.

Travel conditions were such in 1943 that it was decided to postpone the tournaments for the duration of the war. A gigantic revival was held at Buffalo in 1946 and the championships mushroomed to what they are today.

Following are the ABC tournament sites and number of five-man team entries since 1946:

1946	Buffalo	5,744
1947	Los Angeles	3,356
1948	Detroit	7,348
1949	Atlantic City	5,444
1950	Columbus	5,109
1951	St. Paul	5,195
1952	Milwaukee	7,735
1953	Chicago	8,180
1954	Seattle	3,178
1955	Fort Wayne	5,826
1956	Rochester	

A.B.C. Champions Since 1947

All Events

Year	Champion	Score	Year	Champion	Score
1947	Junie McMahon, Chicago	1965	1952	Steve Nagy, Cleveland	2065
1948	Ned Day, West Allis	1979	1953	Frank Santore, New York	1994
1949	Johnny Small, Chicago	1941	1954	Brad Lewis, Ashland, Ohio	1985
1950	Frank Santore, New York	1981	1955	Fred Bujack, Detroit	1993
1951	Tony Lindamann, Detroit	2005	1956	Bill Lillard, Chicago	2018

Singles

Year	Champion	Score
1947	Junie McMahon, Chicago	740
1948	Lincoln Protich, Akron	721
1949	B. Rusche, St. Bernard, Ohio	716
1950	Everett Leins, Aurora, Ill.	757
1951	Lee Jouglard, Detroit	775
1952	Al Sharkey, Chicago	758
1953	Frank Santore, New York	749
1954	T. Sparando, Rego Park, N. Y.	723
1955	Eddie Gerzine, Milwaukee	738
1956	George Wade, Steubenville, O.	744

Doubles

Year	Champions	Score
1947	E. Doerr-L. Springmeyer, St. Louis	1356
1948	J. Towns-W. Sweeney, Chicago	1361
1949	D. VonBoxel, Green Bay-G. Bernhardt, Sturgeon Bay	1332
1950	W. Ebosh-E. Linsz, Cleveland	1325
1951	B. Benson-E. Marshall, Lansing	1334
1952	J. Klares-S. Nagy, Cleveland	1453
1953	E. Koepp-J. Kissoff, Cleveland	1339
1954	D. McClaren, St. Louis-B. Welu, Houston	1335
1955	G. Pacropis-H. Zoeller, Wilkes Barre	1365
1956	Bill Lillard-Stan Gifford, Chicago	1331

Teams

Year	Team	Score
1947	Eddie & Earl Linsz, Cleveland	3032
1948	Washington Shirts, Chicago	3007
1949	Jimmie Smith's, South Bend	3027
1950	Pepsi-Cola, Detroit	2952
1951	O'Malley Oldsmobile, Chicago	3070
1952	E. and B. Beer, Detroit	3115
1953	Pfeiffer Beer, Detroit	3181
1954	Tri-Par Radio, Chicago	3226
1955	Pfeiffer Beer, Detroit	3136
1956	Falstaff Brewery, Chicago	3092

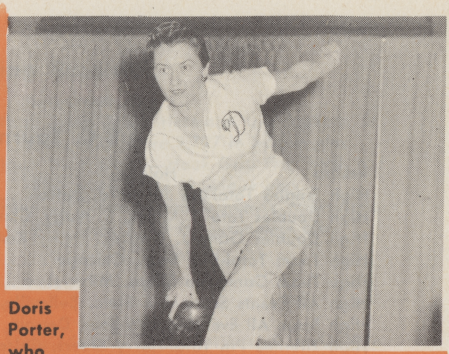
Women were attracted to bowling en masse in 1927 when Mrs. Floretta McCutcheon stunned Jimmy Smith by defeating the outstanding male bowler of the time in a three-game match. But interest was such that the women had already organized the Woman's International Bowling Congress in 1916.

The Congress was to organize tournaments, compile records and supervise the sport in general. At the first meeting on Nov. 16, a championship tourney was scheduled for the spring of 1917. It drew only 24 individual entrants, eight five-woman teams and 16 doubles teams. By contrast, the congress in 1952 drew 3,045 teams, setting a new record. The host city of St. Louis entered

Dolores Wroblewski, All Star Bowling, Chicago, December, 1955.

Laverne Thompson Smith, Star Bowler.

1,810 entrants and in all, 34 states and 297 city associations were represented. The membership in 1917 was about 200. Today there are close to 600,000 members bowling at least once weekly in some 18,000 sanctioned leagues throughout the country, Alaska and Canada. Each year the W.I.B.C., a non-profit organization headquartered in Columbus, Ohio, conducts its championship tournament in a different city.



Doris Porter, who has played at various bowling tournaments.

W.I.B.C. Champions Since 1947

Singles

Year	Champions	Score
1947	Agnes Junker, Indianapolis	650
1948	Shirlee Wernecke, Chicago	696
1949	Clara Mataya, St. Louis	658
1950	Cleo Stalkhamp, Newport, Ky.	669
1951	Ida Simpson, Buffalo, N. Y.	639
1952	Lorene Craig, Kansas City, Mo.	672
1953	Marge Baginski, Berwyn, Ill.	637
1954	Helen Martin, Peoria, Ill.	668
1955	Nellie Vella, Rockford, Ill.	695
1956	Lucille Noe, Columbus, Ohio	708

Doubles

1947	C. Miller-E. Baird, Ft. Wayne	1,245
1948	M. Cass-M. Mathews, Long Beach	1,188
1949	A. Elyasevich-E. Syboda,Chicago	1,229
1950	S. Gantenbein-F. Schick, Dallas	1,216
1951	Sgt. E. Cooke-A. Denini, Seattle	1,179
1952	L. Quain-M. Hoffman, Madison	1,206
1953	D. Knechtges-J. Grudzien, Detroit	1,211
1954	F. Stennett-R. Gatloch, Rockford	1,244
1955	W. Ryskamp-M. Ladewig, Grand Rapids	1,264
1956	Betty Maw-Mary Quinn, Buffalo	1,242

Five-Woman Teams

1947	Kornitz Pure Oil, Milwaukee	2,987
1948	Kathryn Creme Pact, Chicago	2,812
1949	Gears by Enterprise, Detroit	2,786
1950	Fanatorium Majors, Gr'nd Rapids	2,903
1951	Hickman Olds Whirlaway, Indpls	2,705
1952	Cole Furn. Five, Cleveland	2,854
1953	B. & B. Chevrolet, Detroit	2,931
1954	Marhoefer Wieners, Chicago	2,734
1955	Falstaff, Chicago	2,991
1956	Daniel Ryan, Chicago	2,880

All Events

1947	Marge Dardeen, Cincinnati	1,826
1948	Mrs. V. Hupfer, Burlington, Ia.	1,850
1949	Cecelia Winandy, Chicago	1,840
1950	Marion Ladewig, Grand Rapids	1,796
1951	LaVerne Haverley, Los Angeles	1,788
1952	Virginia Turner, Gardena, Cal.	1,854
1953	Doris Knechtges, Detroit	1,886
1954	Ann Johnson, Berwick, Pa.	1,880
1955	Marion Ladewig, Grand Rapids	1,890
1956	Doris Knechtges, Detroit	1,867

BOWLING RECORDS

A.B.C. Tournament Records

Record	Holder	Year	Score
High Singles Total	Lee Jouglard, Detroit	1951	775
High Doubles Total	J. Klares, S. Nagy, Cleveland	1952	1,453
High Doubles Game	J. Gworek, Henry Kmidowski, Buffalo	1946	544
High Team Total	Birk Bros., Chicago	1938	3,234
High Team Game	Tea Shops, Milwaukee	1927	1,186
High All Events Score	Max Stein, Belleville, Ill.	1937	2,070
High Team All Events	Stroh's Beer, Detroit	1951	9,506
High Lifetime Pin Total	Harry Steers, Chicago	1902-56	85,396

300 Games in A.B.C. Championships

William Knox, Philadelphia, 1913.
Charles Reinlie, Racine, Wis., 1926.
Jack Karstens, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., 1933.
Carl Mensenberg, Scranton, Pa., 1935.
Michael Blazek, Conneaut, Ohio, 1938.
William McGeorge, Kent, Ohio, 1939.
George Pallage, Akron, Ohio, 1940.
Angelo Domenico, Canton, Ohio, 1940.
William Hoar, Chicago, Ill. 1941.
Leo Rollick, Buffalo, N.Y., 1946.
Vince Lucci, Trenton, N.J., 1951.
Ray Mihm, Green Bay, Wis., 1953.
Tony Sparando, Rego Park, N.Y., 1954.
Myron Ericksen, Racine, Wis., 1955.

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Through 1956, only 14 perfect 300 games were bowled in A.B.C. championship competition. Just two of them, by Leo Rollick in 1946 and Tony Sparando in 1954, figured in a title victory.

When Leo Jouglard set his singles record, he strung together games of 242, 255 and 278. John Klares rolled 255, 222 and 278 and Steve Nagy bowled 256, 236 and 206 when they set their doubles record.

The Birk Bros. team record is broken down as follows: George Geiser, 255, 174, 211 (640); Leo Krisch, 224, 185, 190 (599); George Notz, 243, 203, 266 (712); Joe Traubenik, 206, 164, 245 (615); Jule Lellinger, 201, 244, 223 (668).

And Max Stein's all-events record included games of 221, 224 and 213 (658) in the team event; 228, 211 and 268 (707) in doubles and 237, 258 and 210 (705) in singles.

Gold Awards for Five or More 300 Games

George Billick, Old Forge, Pa.	13
*Hank Marino, Milwaukee	11
Frank Clause, Old Forge, Pa.	9
Al Faragalli, Paterson, N.J.	8
Walter Ward, Cleveland	8
Pat Patterson, St Louis, Mo.	8
Junie McMahon, Chicago	7
Lou Foxie, Paterson, N.J.	7
Sam Garofalo, St. Louis	6
Harold Schaeffer, St. Louis	6
Boss Bosco, Akron, Ohio	6
George Tomek, Plymouth, Pa.	6
Pete Kozloski, Plains, Pa.	6
*Charles Daw, Milwaukee	5
Jim Sturn, Los Angeles	5
Steve Tomek, Plymouth, Pa.	5
Bill Lenzen, Chicago	5
Paul Marian, Chicago	5
Ed Winchester, Philadelphia	5
Art Scheer, St. Louis	5
Johnny Fehr, Indianapolis	5
Walter King, Detroit	5
Andy Grilli, Milwaukee	5
Steve Nagy, Detroit	5

*Bowled two 300 games in official three-game series.

All-Time Bowling Records

High Singles Total—Albert Brandt, Lockport, N.Y., 1939, score 886 in League competition.

High Doubles Total—Dick Weber-Ray Bluth, St. Louis, 1955, score 1,541 in league play.

High Doubles Game—Lowell Jackson - Sam Garofalo, St. Louis, 1935, score 585 in tournament play.

High Team Total—Hermann Undertakers, St. Louis, 1937, score 3,797 in league play.

High Team Game—Hook Grip Five, Lodi, N.J. 1950, score 1,342 in league play.

High All Events—Frank Benkovic, Milwaukee, 1932, score 2,259 in tournament play.

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BOWLING ALL-AMERICANS

A poll of more than 450 of the nation's bowling writers, broadcasters, sports editors and publicity men have made Bill Lillard of Chicago an overwhelming choice for the No. 1 spot on bowling's first All-American team.

The voters' top choices are bowlers who are winning championships, rolling big scores, contributing new ideas, new skills, new techniques. Here is *Bowling Magazine's* first annual All-American team:

Bill Lillard, Chicago
Don Carter, St. Louis
Dick Hoover, Akron, Ohio
Dick Weber, St. Louis
Steve Nagy, Detroit

Second Team

Buzz Fazio, Detroit
Joe Wilman, Chicago
Ray Bluth, St. Louis
Stan Gifford, Chicago
George Young, Detroit

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HALL OF FAME

A man must have competed in 15 meets to be eligible for election to the A.B.C. Hall of Fame.

The first election to the Hall of Fame was held in 1941, when 11 men were chosen. Following is the list of bowling immortals who have achieved this fame:

Bowler and City	Year Elected
Joe Bodis, Cleveland	1941
Charles Daw, Milwaukee	1941
Adolph Carlson, Chicago	1941
John Koster, Nyack, N.Y.	1941
Herb Lange, Watertown, Wisc.	1941
Mort Lindsey, Stamford, Conn.	1941
Hank Marino, Milwaukee	1941
Jimmy Smith, Brooklyn	1941
Harry Steers, Elmhurst, Ill.	1941
Gil Zunker, Milwaukee	1941
Joe Wilman, Berwyn, Ill.	1951
Ned Day, West Allis, Wisc.	1952
Jimmy Blouin, Rock Island, Ill.	1953
Billy Knox, Philadelphia	1954
Joe Norris, Chicago	1954
Junie McMahon, Fair Lawn, N.J.	1955

Record Averages for Consecutive Tournaments

Steve Nagy of Cleveland holds the record for two, three and four consecutive tournaments in a row, with an average of 224.09 for 18 games in 1951-52; 221.02 for 27 games in 1951-53 and 212.35 for 36 games in 1950-53.

Joe Wilman of Berwyn, Ill., holds the record for top average over five consecutive tournaments with a 214.17 for 45 games in 1939-46. And Junie McMahon of Chicago has averaged 207.1 for 90 games in ten consecutive tournaments from 1939 through 1951.

BOWLING QUIZ

1. What is the highest singles total score of all time?
2. What is the record for most strikes in a row?
3. What is the record for most spares in a row and most splits in succession?
4. What was the highest game ever rolled without a strike?
5. What was the greatest age spread between doubles partners?
6. Who holds the A.B.C. sanctioned record for most 300 games in a career?
7. Who is the youngest bowler ever to roll a perfect 300 game?
8. What is the longest recorded winning streak?
9. Who bowled a 299 game with 12 strikes?
10. Name the three oldest leagues in existence.
11. What is the record for continuous bowling without regular rest periods?
12. Which is the city of champions?

(Answers on page 34)

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NATIONAL DUCK PIN BOWLING CONGRESS

A couple of baseball immortals introduced the game known as duck pins in 1900. Wilbert Robinson and John J. McGraw, co-owners of the Diamond Bowling Alleys in Baltimore, had a set of ten-pins made over into little pins at the suggestion of their alley manager to conform with the six-inch bowling ball used in the games of 5-back and cocked hat.

When Robinson and McGraw, whose hobby was duck hunting, saw the little pins flying, they remarked how closely they resembled a flock of flying ducks and the name duck pins stuck.

Two years later leagues were organized and the game spread so that on Sept. 8, 1927, the National Duck Pin Bowling Congress was organized to standardize the "57 varieties" of rules being used. From a modest first national tournament entry of 68 teams in Baltimore in 1928, the congress grew to an entry of 1,111 teams in 1953. League membership is close to 20,000 teams and close to three million bowlers are active in the duck pin game.

In duck pins, a bowler is permitted three balls. If he knocks over all with his first ball, it is a strike. With two it is a spare and with three, he gets the total pins which have been knocked down. Otherwise the rules are the same as big pin bowling.

National Tournament Champions Since 1947

Men's Singles

Year	Champion	Score	Year	Champion	Score
1947	W. Guerke, Baltimore, Md.	445	1952	Frank Hanley, Shelton, Conn.	452
1948	M. Dziadik, Derby, Conn.	466	1953	Al Rush, Baltimore	457
1949	J. Catino, Stamford, Conn.	480	1954	Vince Della, Baltimore	443
1950	Hal Tucker, Baltimore	487	1955	Walter Surwiecki, Meriden, Conn.	445
1951	Steve Witkowski, Middlet'n, Conn.	457	1956	Al Burrell, Atlanta, Ga.	430

Men's Doubles

Year	Champion	Score
1947	J. Radocy-C. Balducci, Torrington	852
1948	D. Cost-F. Micalizzi, Wash. D.C.	808
1949	J. Aler-G. Young, Baltimore	891
1950	C. Pannell-W. Stalcup, Arlington	828
1951	N. Tronsky-H. Peters, N. Brit.-Brist.	911
1952	M. Avon-P. Jarman, Wash. D.C.	929
1953	C. Hildebrand-H. Tucker, Baltimore	841
1954	Dr. H. Crabaugh-C. Harshman Hagerstown, Md	834
1955	T. Fitzgerald-G. Vetos, Fall River	861
1956	A. Recchia-C. Becker, Baltimore	777

Men's Teams

1947	Holland Five, Bridgeport, Conn.	1,919
1948	Davidson's Recreation, Baltimore	1,978
1949	Kingsway, Fairfield, Conn.	1,929
1950	Valley Forge Beer, Wash. D.C.	1,951
1951	Forest Park, Baltimore	2,034
1952	Washington Club, Prov. R.I.	1,933
1953	Br'dwy Candy & Tobacco Co.	2,031
1954	Patterson Five, Baltimore	1,976
1955	Guida's Dairy-Blue Ribbons, New Britain, Conn.	1,988
1956	Arrow "77" of Baltimore	1,900

Men's All Events

1947	F. Guethler, Washington, D.C.	1,239
1948	J. Kamerzel, Devon, Conn.	1,231
1949	G. Young, Baltimore	1,267
1950	Nova Hamilton, Baltimore	1,274
1951	Mike Litrenta, Baltimore	1,339
1952	Frank Hanley, Shelton, Conn.	1,239
1953	Charles Kebart, N. Haven,	1,306
1954	Frank D'Imperio, Indian Head	1,259
1955	Tom Fitzgerald, Fall River	1,248
1956	August Recchia, Baltimore	1,200

Women's Singles

1947	F. Reynolds, Watertown, Conn.	410
1948	B. Bainbridge, Washington, D.C.	426
1949	D. Leigh, Portsmouth, Va.	418
1950	Estelle Warwington, Atlanta, Ga	399
1951	Lorraine Gulli, Washington, D.C.	431
1952	E. Lowry, Richmond, Va.	430
1953	Gladys Broska, Stamford, Conn.	425
1954	Elaine Perlin, Norfolk, Va.	399
1955	Edith Christensen, Wash. D.C.	420
1956	Betty Mooney, Baltimore	391

Women's Doubles

1947	I. Moen-L. Gulli, Washington, D. C.	727
1948	M. Anderson-R. Zentz, Baltimore	783
1949	R. Gould-M. Allen, Durham, N. C.	797
1950	E. Branch-E. Smith, Norfolk, Va.	768
1951	A. Wissman-N. Wargo, Darlen-So. Norwalk, Conn.	748
1952	R. Hovanic-R. Martinelli, Brid'gpt.	764
1953	M. Liphard-E. Barger, Baltimore	752
1954	L. Rakowski-J. Johnson, Baltimore	787
1955	Julie Dubiel-Ann Plude, Avon	766
1956	L. Farmer-H. Lawrence, Richmond	757

Women's Teams

1947	Dundalk Center, Baltimore	1,740
1948	Frank's Restaurant, Hartford	1,731
1949	Aristocrat Dairy-Recr., Baltimore	1,759
1950	Frederick Generator-Franklin, Baltimore	1,802
1951	Sena's Recreation, Waterbury	1,843
1952	Newfield Girls, Bridgeport	1,727
1953	Frederick Generator-Franklin, Baltimore	1,749
1954	Hayattsville Girls, Washington	1,740
1955	Brunswick Red Crowns, Baltimore	1,800
1956	New Essex, Baltimore	1,757

Women's All Events

1947	L. Gulli, Washington, D.C.	1,117
1948	L. Young, Baltimore	1,184
1949	M. Allen, Durham, N.C.	1,231
1950	Doris Leigh, Portsmouth, Va.	1,121
1951	Betty Covelly, Baltimore, Md.	1,151
1952	Anne Wissman, Stamford	1,186
1953	Gladys Broska, Stamford, Conn.	1,153
1954	Mary Kuebler, Baltimore	1,139
1955	Elizabeth Barger, Baltimore	1,152
1956	Betty Mooney, Baltimore	1,137

Mixed Doubles

1947 B. Wooten-B. Stalcup, Washington 795
1948 H. Bourgery-T. Carpenter, Woonsocket, R.I. 793
1949 A. Atkinson-O. Ellis, Baltimore 791
1950 E. Barger-W. Brozey, Baltimore 792
1951 B. Covelly-H. Lanasa, Baltimore 807
1952 H. Ploss, Seymour, Conn.-Jack White, New Haven, Conn. 765
1953 M. Hamilton-L. Weedon, Wash. 802
1954 R. Reynolds-H. Peters, Waterbury-Bristol, Conn. 794
1955 F. Kupec-G. Pellitier, Windsor-Danielson, Conn. 792
1956 P. Helm-G. Young, Baltimore 809

World Duck Pin Bowling Records

Men — Teams

Single game—797 Winchester-Packard Washington, D.C., Nov. 17, 1948.
Three game set—2,135 National Premium Beer, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 18, 1955.
Five game set—3,348 Kelly-Buick, Baltimore, Md.
Ten game set—6,460 Park Circle, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 11-12, 1941.
Fifteen game set—9,420 Popular Club, Baltimore, Md., May, 1940.
Consecutive wins—33 Frank's Tavern, Washington, D.C., 1938-1939 season.
Season average—638-42 National Beer, Baltimore, Md., 1946-47 season.
Three men team game—475 Middletown All-Stars, Middletown, Conn. November, 1937.
Three men team 3 game set—1,249 Hugueley's Bethesda's Stars, Bethesda, Md., Mar. 29, 1945.
Three men team 4 game set—1,524 Spillway Bowling Center, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 9, 1939.
Three men team 5 game set—1,957 Recreation Center, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1939.

Men — Doubles

Single game—360 Truman Cowart-Billy Allen, Atlanta, Ga., April 17, 1954.
Three game set—929 Mike Avon and Paul Jarman, Washington, D.C., April 27, 1952.
Four game set—1,122 D. Snyder and J. Rosenberger, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 24, 1949.
Five game set—1,428 Gene Sirbaugh and Andy Page, Atlanta Ga., Feb. 14, 1953.
Six game set—1,624 Nova Hamilton and Winny Guerke, Baltimore, Md., Feb., 1940.
Seven game set—1,938 Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn. and Joe Genovesi, Rockville, Conn., May 9, 1943.
Eight game set—2,128 Earl Campbell and Lee Seim, Baltimore, Md., May 17, 1944.
Nine game set—2,431 Nova Hamilton and Winny Guerke, Baltimore, Md., Feb., 1940.
Ten game set—2,752 James Dietsch and John Weinkam, Baltimore, Md., March 26 and April 8, 1950.
Fifteen game set—3,890 Red Neblett and Ray Barnes, Richmond, Va., Sept., 1940.
Twenty game set—5,286 Ben Kosky and Bill Dente, Savannah and Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 10-12, 1947.
Twenty-five game set—6,352 Shirley Stancil and Leslie Mincey, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 21, 1949.
Thirty game set—7,959 Ted Collett and Harold Noyes, New London, Conn., and Westerly, R.I., February-March, 1949.
Fifty game set—12,790 Ted Collett and Harold Noyes, New London, Conn., and Westerly, R.I., February-March, 1949.
Ninety game set—22,884 Ted Collett and Harold Noyes, New London, Conn., and Westerly, R. I., February-March, 1949.
One hundred game set—25,278 Steve Witkowski-Paul Gyome, Middletown-Colchester, Conn., April, 1951.
High season average—254-10 Howard Hipsley and James Dietsch, Baltimore, Md., 1949-1950 season.

Men — Individuals

Single game—239 Eddie Funaro, New Haven, Conn., Jan. 11, 1941.
Three game set—542 Arthur Lemke, Lowell, Mass., Feb. 2, 1943.
Four game set—624 James Dietsch, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 19, 1954.
Five game set—786 Larkin Weedon, Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, 1954.
Six game set—914 Andy Friar, Fall River, Mass., Jan. 17, 1953.
Seven game set—1,091 Howard Parsons, Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, 1947.

Men — Individuals — Continued

Eight game set—1,179 John Gaise, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 28, 1953.

Nine game set—1,339 Mike Litrenta, Baltimore Md., April, 1951.

Ten game set—1,482 Winny Guerke, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21, 1940.

Fifteen game set—2,142 Oniel Wynne, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 10, 1953.

Sixteen game set—2,225 James Wolfensberger, Hagerstown, Md., Mar. 9, 1956.

Twenty game set—2,789 James Dietsch, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 1954.

Twenty-five game set—3,430 John Gaise, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 1949.

Thirty game set (tie)—4,097 John Gaise, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 1949; William Brozey, Baltimore Md., Jan., 1955.

Thirty-five game set—4,764 Mike Bogino, Avon, Conn.

Forty game set—5,328 Ted Collett, New London, Conn., Dec. 1948.

Forty-five game set—5,811 Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn., 1947.

Fifty game set—6,725 Jack White, New Haven, Conn., 1939.

Sixty game set—7,888 Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn., 1947.

Seventy game set—9,115 Ted Collett, New London Conn., Dec., 1948.

Seventy-five game set—9,819 Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn., 1947.

Eighty game set—10,424 Ted Collett, New London, Conn., Dec., 1948.

Ninety game set—11,763 Ted Collett, New London Conn., Dec., 1948.

One hundred game set—13,079 Ted Collett, New London, Conn., Dec., 1948.

One hundred game set (continous bowling)—12,466 Gordon McIlwee, Winchester, Va., Dec. 18, 1940.

High season average—134-14 Nick Tronsky, New Britain, Conn., 1949-1950 season.

Women — Teams

Single game—721 Devon All Stars Girls, Devon, Conn., Feb. 16, 1951.

Three game set—1,965 Star Laundry Girls, Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 28, 1951.

Five game set—3,094 Pine Grove Dairy, Portsmouth, Va., April 29, 1955.

Ten game set—5,438 Evening Star Champions, Washington, D. C., Feb. 9-11, 1934.

Consecutive wins—37 Bookies Team, Richmond, Va., 1938-1939 season.

High season average—578-0 Aristocrat Dairy, Baltimore, Md., 1949-1950 season.

Three women team 3 game set—2,433 Baltimore Girls, Oct., 1939.

Women — Doubles

Single game—338 Hazel Wells and Ruby Hovunic, Bridgeport, Conn., May 9, 1949.

Three game set—798 Ann Levy and Doris Smith, Norfolk, Va., March 1, 1941.

Five game set—1,298 Elizabeth Barger and Ethel Dize, Baltimore, Md., January, 1952.

Six game set—1,458 Ida Simmons and Elizabeth Leib; Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1939.

Seven game set—1,694 Evelyn Traber and Martha Cleveland, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 17, 1951.

Eight game set—1,905 Thelma McDonough and Evelyn Brose, Baltimore, Md., April 14, 1940.

Ten game set—2,572 Elizabeth Barger and Ethel Dize, Baltimore, Md., January, 1952.

Fifteen game set—3,397 Naomi Zimmerman and Ruth Zentz, Baltimore, Md., Feb., 1939.

Twenty game set—4,500 Dorothy O'Brien and Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va., April, 1934.

High season average—217 Naomi Zimmerman and Mildred Tuckey, Baltimore, Md., 1934-1935 season.

Women — Individuals

Single game—232 Vivian Walsh, Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1954.

Three game set—471 Minerva Weisenborn, Baltimore, Md., Mar. 14, 1953.

Four game set—569 Ruth Kratz, Baltimore, Md., Apr. 7, 1956.

Five game set—745 Elizabeth Barger, Baltimore Md., Dec. 9, 1951.

Six game set—835 Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va., March 13, 1937; Joan Nuessle, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 10, 1954.

Women — Individuals — Continued

Seven game set—997 Elizabeth Barger, Baltimore, Md., Mar. 12, 1955.
Eight game set—1,057 Ethel Dize, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 21, 1954.
Nine game set—1,231 Maxine Allen, Durham, N.C., April, 1949.
Ten game set—1,355 Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 25, 1936.
Twenty game set—2,589 Elizabeth Barger, Baltimore, Md., Jan., 1949.
Twenty-five game set—3,250 Maxine Allen, Durham, N.C., December, 1951.
Thirty game set—3,898 Maxine Allen, Durham, N.C., January, 1952.
Fifty game set—6,433 Maxine Allen, Durham, N.C., December, 1951.
Seventy-five game set—9,537 Maxine Allen, Durham, N.C., January, 1952.
High season average—124-15 Ida Sleak, Norfolk, Va., 1950-1951 season.

Mixed — Doubles

Single game—360 Lillian Russell and John Gaise, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 14, 1949.
Three game set—870 Myrtle Liphard and George Young, Baltimore, Md., May 6, 1953.
Five game set—1,426 Elizabeth Barger and William Brozey, Baltimore, Md., March 11, 1950.
Ten game set—2,736 Elizabeth Barger and William Brozey, Baltimore, Md., March 11, 1950.
Fifteen game set—3,978 Maxine Allen, Durham, N.C., and Dave Volk, Baltimore, Md., January, 1952.
Fifty game set—12,883 Maxine Allen, Durham, N.C., and Dave Volk, Baltimore, Md., January, 1952.
Seventy-five game set—19,381 Maxine Allen, Durham, N.C., and Dave Volk, Baltimore, Md., January, 1952.

Answers to Bowling Quiz From Page 30

1. 886 by Albert Brandt of Lockport, N. Y., 1939, in league competition.
2. Seventeen, by Billy Knox of Philadelphia in 1913.
3. Thirty, shared jointly by Howard Glover, San Francisco, 1944, and Charles Claybaugh, Anderson, Ind., 1952. Most splits—11, by Leonard Sisson, Long Beach, Cal., 1950.
4. 190 by Hans Adler, Sioux Falls, S. D., 1955, and Bert Sepos, Massillon, Ohio, 1954.
5. 68 years, between Frank Becker (80) and Jim Becker (12), Two Rivers, Wis.
6. George Billick, Old Forge, Pa., with 13 in 1937-56.
7. Gene Kuchinski, Toledo, Ohio, rolled one in 1956 at the age of 15 years, three months, 24 days.
8. Frank Leonoros, Moose League, Charleston, W. Va., had a streak of 84 games ended on March 30, 1949.
9. Bill Heerman, Chicago, threw a 12th strike in the Orpheum Classic at South Bend, Ind., in 1920 but one of the pins jumped back out of the pit and stood erect near the 9-pin spot.
10. Bankers Bowling, Stock Exchange and N. Y. Athletic Club Rainbow, all of New York.
11. A total of 261 games in 61½ hours by Paul Garfield of St. Louis in 1931 at Maplewood, Mo.
12. Chicago, with 22 teams, 13 doubles, 11 singles and 14 all events ABC champions.

BOWLING TIPS

Did you know that nearly 20 million bowlers make bowling America's largest participant sport?

Or that the game definitely traces back to Germany seven centuries ago and perhaps as far back as 5,200 B.C.?

That bowling had its beginning as a religious ceremony rather than a sport?

That bowling was introduced to America by the Dutch in the 17th Century?

That the American Bowling Congress was born of a desire to rid bowling of hooliganism?

That the highest singles total ever scored in ABC tournament play was 775 by Lee Jouglard of Detroit in 1951?

That in 56 years of ABC championship competition only 14 perfect 300 games were bowled and just two of them by Leo Rollick in 1946 and Tony Sparando in 1954, figured in a title victory?

That the kingpin is the number five pin, the one in the center of the triangular setup . . . the pocket is the strike area or the space between the number one and three pins for righthanded bowlers . . . that a turkey is three strikes in succession?

That the all-time high singles total in either league or tournament competition was 886 by Albert Brandt of Lockport, N. Y., in 1939?

That the man on the left should allow the man on the right to go first when two bowlers on adjacent alleys are ready to bowl at the same time?

That there have been 5,006 perfect 300 games bowled from 1908 through 1956, 2,768 games of 299 and 2,037 games of 298?

That there is a bowling Hall of Fame and a man must have competed in 15 meets to be eligible?

That women founded the Woman's International Bowling Congress in 1916 to organize tournaments for the ladies, compile records and supervise the sport?

That a couple of baseball immortals, Wilbert Robinson and John J. McGraw, introduced the game known as duckpins in 1900?

That there are 85,500 bowling alleys in 12,350 bowling establishments throughout the United States?